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INCORPORATED

VOLUME XLI.—NO. 18.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REPUBLICANS

Thrown Into Confusion By Appeal
of President Wilson To
Voters.

Appeal Followed By Hays' "Boner"
in Message Insulting
Our President.

Local Republican Committee Finds
Public Wise To Boss
Searcy.

NEAR MAYOR SMITH INACTIVE.

Two events this past week in the political campaign spelled disaster for the partisan Republicans who have been trying to regain control of Congress and the Senate for political reasons. The first was the manly and forcible appeal of President Wilson to the American people to send none but friends to Washington to aid him in the conduct of the war. That this appeal went to the mark and will bring results is shown by the frenzied actions of the Republican press and leaders, they resorting to every method to stop the tide of public opinion won by the President. The second event and considered by many as the biggest "boner" in years of political history was the insulting statement issued by the young Mr. Hays, Chairman of the National Republican Committee. The American people had watched with amusement the attempts of Roosevelt, the near hero of the Spanish-American war (saved by negro troops), to arouse feeling against President Wilson's conduct of the war, all for political purposes, but were not prepared to expect the uncalculated insult from Hays, the unknown.

People in this section do not know Hays and have only heard of him as Hays' friend, and the Herald has continually rubbed it in that Hays secured his position as Chairman through the support of Hays, the National Republican Committee man from Kentucky. Be that as it may, American men and women are proud of President Wilson's conduct of the war and today he is revered by the people to the extent that no man dare openly insult our leader. Following President Wilson's logical appeal to the public for the election of friends instead of critics and knackers, the unknown Hoosier young man, probably spoiled by his recent honors, attempted to insult the President's plea by political circular reading like the efforts of a ward politician. In that circular he characterized the President's statement and conduct as "mendacious." The Standard-Bearer gave the following definition of the word "mendacious":

Mendacious—Lying; false; given to telling untruths.

In plain words Mr. Hays, the unknown politician from Indiana, said that President Wilson, the Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy and today the most honored and respected citizen in the world, is a liar. Calling President Wilson a liar will not win the support of many Republicans and Independents. The latter two classes are supporting the Governor because of his disdaining to notice the vile and insulting attacks of the Louisville Herald. Disappointed by the tributes of many Prohibitionists and Forward Leaguers, the Herald has resorted to every device of the mud thrower to vent its fury on our successful Governor. The local Republican Committee see the futility of the Chicago sheet's actions and seeing that the Herald would give no aid to Ogden, the local Republican Congressional candidate, has resorted to paid advertisements to at least say a word for the neglected candidate. Some of the local Republicans say that it is not that the Herald loves Bruner so, but just because its hate of Gov. Stanley comes uppermost.

Now the Ogden supporters are kicking on the advertising of the Republican Committee and say the Searcy committee pulled a "boner" of its own when it said that Mr. Searcy advised people last year to vote for Cronan instead of Smith. This is making thousands of voters realize that our Congressman was handing out some mighty good advice, as they realize that in near Mayor Smith the town got a setback. While Smith was having wished on us a Keystone police department, an incompetent fire department, a street cleaning department that doesn't clean, and garbage gatherers that force you to separate your garbage and then fool you by not taking either. To offset your disappointment the Board of Works, through Davy Rose, gives the citizens promises of a beautiful plaza through Center street, the street famous for fake carnivals, regular Coney Island at Pointhead Island, although it was pointed out that the flood every season drowns the Beargrass Creek life, and on top of these beautiful and glowing promises Davy and his board presents the city (with the taxpayers' money) an elegant house motor-boat, although statistics show that in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville there are not 200



LADY BILL POSTERS PLASTER N. Y. CITY WITH LOAN APPEALS.
The lady bill poster has arrived and in a patriotic role. Eighty-five were employed posting Liberty loan one is shown at work at the Public Library while a French sailor holds the paste.

boats. And yet the local Republican Committee wants the voters who were gullied into voting for Smith to again follow the G. O. P. fortunes.

Again local Republican advertisement says Louisville must be redeemed from the gang, not realizing the fact that they are not being governed by a gang now, but by the Searcy-Chilton machine, which is exacting a heavy toll. Chesley Searcy, the real Mayor of Louisville, who selects every city and county employee, is head of the Sinking Fund; his sister, Mrs. H. C. Sanders, is Chief Probation Officer; his brother-in-law, H. C. Sanders, is spokesman for Searcy in the General Council, and was allowed to secure the services of a jail prisoner for \$4.50 per week. Searcy's brother Boscoe is doing a lucrative business in the Police Court as an attorney, while negro crap shooters and gamblers say that their games are protected by a "Mr. Chesley." So you can see there is no gang controlling Louisville, it is now being run by one man town with Searcy as the supreme boss. Near Mayor Smith has as much to do with selecting employees and conducting the city affairs as the Maharaja of India. So the Republican advertising bughoo about the gang is feeling no one this time, as the voters who fell for Smith are now wearing sackcloth and ashes and suffering under the rule of Mayor Searcy, whom they did not elect.

CONFERENCE SUCCESSFUL.

Tuesday afternoon officials of the Louisville Railway Company at a conference with a committee representing the men in their employ formally recognized the recently organized Street Railway Men's Union. This means that there will be no trouble in Louisville. During the conference the compromise reached before the War Labor Board in Washington was ratified.

SEARCHES FOR MOTHER.

Rev. P. J. Philippi, a Jesuit priest, of New Orleans, who sailed recently for France, had but one object outside his war work. That object was to locate his eighty-year-old mother in Belgium. Before being assigned by his Bishop for overseas duty Father Philippi was professor of science and mathematics at St. Charles College, Grand Coteau, La. He had not heard from his mother since the Germans invaded his native land. He announced before sailing that the first thing he would do on arrival in Belgium would be to search for his aged parent.



PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.
Prince William Frederick of Germany, eldest son of the Crown Prince and twelve-year-old grandson of the Emperor, whom it is rumored the Kaiser will nominate as his successor when he abdicates.

OLD AND NEW

Writers Praise Physical Beauty and
Civic Spirit of Mediaeval
Communities.

Reversion of Sentiment From Habit-
ual Condemnation of
Middle Ages.

Utilitarian Thought of Unrestricted
Regime Not Social Nor
Healthy.

CREDITS THE MIDDLE AGES.

Many writers and speakers of greater or less consequence consider it a mark of education and an expression of refinement to intersperse their public utterances with supercilious references to the Middle Ages as the "dark ages," the era of ignorance and superstition and the period of stagnation in civic and social progress. Their statements are but the repetition of those made by able men, who spoke thus of the Ages of Faith because they were what that name signifies, or because the social or economic policies of the medieval period were as little as the religious belief of those days pleased others. A Voltaire hated the church whose teachings inspired the thought of the Middle Ages, and consequently spoke disparagingly of the medieval period. And Adam Smith, the apostle of economic liberalism, published the solidism of that era and naturally was not overly friendly to the church which had inspired that solidism.

However, reversion of sentiment in gaining ground and the sober thought of some thinkers of our times leads them to give due credit to the spirit and the philosophy of the Middle Ages, while condemning the destructive individualism and liberalism of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as bitterly as once their predecessors did the opposite characteristics of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This reversion to sanity of judgment helps to cast down the barrier of prejudice which blinded men and prevented them from seeing the good that was wrought in that distant period. The Anarchist Kropotkin has endeavored to do justice to the civic and social policy of the mediaeval communities and organizations. Other writers are doing likewise, among them the authors of a book recently published, "The Town Laborer." In this excellent book we find a chapter on "The New Town," which contrasts the new with the old, to the credit of the mediaeval community and the disparagement of the town and city during the unrestricted regime.

"To the people of ancient Athens," we read, "or of Florence or Siena in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, or of Norwich or York in the fifteenth century the town was not a mere roof from the wind and the rain; it was a living personality, expressing and cherishing the instincts, tastes, beliefs and corporate pride of the citizens, widely and richly pictured. This city life has produced the art and literature of Greece and Italy, and in England a spirit of enterprise in representative government and public administration that infused profoundly the form and development of British national institutions. The history of these towns, the brisk and eager life, their triumphs and their crimes, the active share that the citizens had taken in building, adorning, defending and serving them, were reflected in their streets and halls and churches. The old English towns were often overcrowded, insanitary, honeycombed with alleys and courts that never saw the sun or breathed the air, but the fancy, and emotion, and the skill and craftsmanship of different ages had made them beautiful and interesting. They were the home of a race, with all the traditions and

pletries and heirlooms of a home. "It was of immense moment to the citizen of such towns whether the towns were beautiful, well governed and administered with justice and magnanimity; this mattered much more to them than half the wars that have filled so disproportionate a page in the writing of history." The influence of a centralized government was practically very slight. "Parliament and Government knew nothing of this side of life (town government). They passed no laws and exercised no supervision or initiative." Even the coming of industries remained a matter of local care and control. "The new industry had produced problems that were general, but except in respect of criminal law the central government still looked upon them as local and disclaimed all concern. The character of its local government and the success of its policy were therefore of even more engrossing concern to that population than they are to us today with our modern centralization."

And while "form and appearance" of the mediaeval town "were also of vital importance" in the "new town," the factory city of the last century, the uplift that should come from the town, its buildings and its life, were also lacking. And this is not all. "There is a great change in the mill in which they worked and the town in which they lived. In their work they had none of the excitement or pleasure of the handicraftsmen; they worked among ugly things, in ugly factories, in ugly mines, for though the engine or a wheel may have a noble beauty and design, its beauty is obscured for those who are tending one small part of it and nothing else." And the uplift that should come from the town's buildings and its life were also lacking.

The deficiencies of the new town as compared to the old are thus stated by the authors: "Perhaps the best way to describe the new town is to say that so far from breaking or checking the power of circumstances over men's lives, they symbolized the absolute dependence and helplessness of the mass of people living in them. They were not so much towns as barracks: not the refuge of a civilization but the barracks of an industry. This character was stamped on their form and life and government. The mediaeval town had reflected the minds of centuries and the subtle associations of a living society with a history; these towns reflected the single passion that had thrived in a street in a frantic monotony of disorder. Nobody could read in these shapeless improvisations what Ruskin called 'the many language of a people inspired by resolute and common purpose,' for they represented nothing but the aversion of the capitalist."

A sorry picture indeed! And yet the picture is not overdrawn—neither was the "new town" less soulless than the Hammonville of the medieval community less soulful. And for all of this there must be a reason: Both the mediaeval town and that of the nineteenth century were, in a measure, the expression of a social philosophy of the social philosophy of their inhabitants. The social philosophy of the ages of faith was thoroughly healthy, virile, altruistic in the best sense, and recognized man at his full value as a member of a community. But the utilitarian thought of the period of the unrestricted regime was neither social nor healthy. Hence its expression could not show characteristics which were wanting at the source.

C. B. OF THE C. V.

ENJOY THEIR VISIT.

Misses Katherine and Rose Flaherty, en route to their home in Minneapolis after a visit to a sick brother at Newark, N. J., spent the first of the week in Louisville with another brother, First Lieut. Frank Flaherty, who was transferred to Camp Zachary Taylor from Montana. While here the fair visitors were dinner guests of Mrs. Thomas D. Cline, Audubon Park, and Misses Hattie and Margaret Higgins, 732 South Twenty-fourth street. They left for home Thursday night, having enjoyed to the fullest their brief stay in Kentucky.

WITH MILITARY MASS.

Military funeral services were conducted at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning at the Knights of Columbus auditorium for Sister Mary Jean, who died Monday night at St. Joseph's Infirmary of influenza she contracted while nursing sick soldiers at Camp Zachary Taylor. She was among the first to volunteer her services to the Government when the epidemic developed. The casket bearing her body was draped in the American flag. Majors Phillips and Little and Red Cross nurses from the base hospital represented the military at the services. Chaplain Barrett was celebrant of the mass. Chaplain Dean was deacon; Father Murray, of the Knights of Columbus, subdeacon; Chaplain Donahue, master of ceremonies; and Chaplain McCormick and Father Vincent, of the Knights of Columbus, served as acolytes. One hundred and twenty-five nuns who nursed soldiers at the hospital during the epidemic were present. The singing was by the choir of St. Mary Magdalene church. Among the priests who attended were Fathers Driscoll, Theriot, Daniels, Alphonse and Mulally and Chaplains Walsh and Blend. The body was taken to Loretto for burial.



GETTING THEIR BEARINGS FOR SIGHT-SEEING TRIP.
Photo shows American soldiers studying a map of Paris which they have run across before venturing to take a walk on the boulevards of the city.

KEYSTONERS

Have Big Week With Judge Bur-
gevin in the Protecting
Role.

Three Boys Heavily Fined While
a Negro Chaffeur Is
Released.

Two Coppers Stage a Real Fight
Without Pies, the Com-
edy Weapon.

SERGEANT MAKES DISCOVERY.

Judge Thurston Burgevin, of the Louisville Police Court, established the fixed scale Wednesday in his court for the license to designate local police as "Keystoners," which they are known by far and wide. In fact soldiers, sailors, travelers of all kinds and men right in the front line trenches refer to Louisville's present police as "Keystoners," being, as the Courier-Journal said Thursday, a reminder of the Keystone moving picture policemen. Judge Burgevin fined Morgan Garry, Clarence Nichols, and Paul Redwin, three little boys, \$10 each for three little Patrolman Bill Blunk a Keystone policeman, the latter arresting all three of the boys single-handed. Right here it might be said that if Judge Burgevin can collect \$10 from every person that refers to the local collection of sleuths as "Keystoners" he will pile up a fund in the Police Court that will wipe out the Liberty Loan, as every man, woman and child not on the city or county pay roll refers to the latter do so in private and it is said that Judge Burgevin can collect several \$10 fines from Chief Petty, who in his disgust from time to time refers to his ex-motormen and conductors as "Keystoners."

Patrolman Bill Blunk, the policeman who so inspired Judge Burgevin's sympathy, is none other than the copper who lived up to things at Twenty-fourth and Rowan streets three or four of the street on an old-fashioned "hooray" and his funny antics drew such a crowd that a riot call was sent in for the Fourth district police station. Now get what happened. Capt. Larkin, of that district, arrived with the patrol, sees Blunk hanging on to a kid for a prisoner. Capt. Larkin releases the boy, strips Blunk of his club and badge, piles him in the patrol wagon and leaves a substitute on the beat. As will be seen, Blunk evidently suffered no punishment from the Board of Safety or the reform administration, as he is kids. Capt. Larkin quit this week, and his friends say he quit in disgust. He probably realized that you can't make policemen out of motormen or conductors and, like Col. Pettit has found out, you can take the boy out of the country but you can't take the country out of the boy.

Now the same day in the Police Court James Howard, a negro chaffeur, was on trial, having been arrested by Patrolmen Marcell and Williams Tuesday night for going by the Confederate monument at the rate of forty miles an hour. Howard was fined \$5 and THE FINE SUSPENDED. This brings up the question: Is a Keystoner's life in jeopardy when three playful kids call him a Keystoner, especially when they hear the joke police dubbed as Keystoners by young and old? But there were many lives in danger when this negro chaffeur was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, his fine of \$5 being suspended while the little white boys had to PAY THEIR \$10 FINE. The negro chaffeur will no doubt be grateful enough to line up with the Republican party next Tuesday after his considerate treatment in the Police Court, and possibly the Republican machine may air him to go out and run over a few Democrats at his forty-mile-an-

hour gait. The Men's Federation who guard and investigate our morals might debate this question at their next meeting: Which is the most valuable, the pride of the Keystoner or the lives of the citizens who cross in front of a forty-mile-an-hour negro chaffeur?

Speaking of the Men's Federation, what are Messrs. Fred Gernert, Dr. H. A. Davidson, Helm Bruce, Henry Johnson, John M. Chandler, Dr. J. S. Lockhart and all the other leaders going to do about the uncalculated arrest of the photographers who were taking pictures of gambling games, scenes of vice, dens of iniquity, etc.? We all know the Men's Federation spent lots of money to bring Chicago spies here to catch immoral men and women and they surely must be in sympathy with the men who took pictures of such scenes Sunday. Last year the reform element issued a book telling of Dr. M. P. Hunt's travels in the red light district and Federation leaders told how they were shocked at vice under Democratic reign. What a howl would have gone up from the Federation leaders if a Police Captain like Buckley had arrested one of the reform photographers and broken his plates. We shudder to think of the awful storm of indignation from the good brothers. Anyway if they don't do a little protesting now they will always be under indictment of the charge of only being reformers in behalf of the Republican party.

Back again to the Keystoners. A disgusted traveler told a man at Union Station the other day the following: "Now," he said, "I come to this town every now and then and have to get around quite a bit, different places each time. But for the life of me I can't get any information in regard to streets or buildings from Louisville's hick police, and one thing on which they are noticeably shy is that they can't tell you where any streets are where there are not car lines. For instance, I had to fall back on

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CHARGED THIRTY DOLLARS.

Taxpayers of Louisville and Jefferson county were more than astonished when they read in the daily press of Wednesday that an itemized bill of \$30 had been submitted to the city by Sheriff William Ross, President of the Ross Chair Manufacturing Company, for the use of chairs and tables by the women of Louisville who volunteered their services to copy the registration cards on September 12 at the City Hall. The charge of another firm which furnished an equal number of chairs was \$3.



TEWFIK PASHA.
A new revolt in Turkey, which started and gathered strength in Smyrna, has resulted in the overthrow of the strong pro-German Cabinet. Tewfik Pasha is recognized as the leader of the new revolt.

WELCOME

Good Sense Now Being Shown in
Part of the Roman
Press.

Publications Seem in Fair Way to
Do Justice to Holy
Father.

Never a Moment When Burden
of Work Ceases For
Him.

HAD BUT LITTLE RELAXATION.

In a letter from Rome somewhat late in arriving the writer sends some rather interesting news. He says:

One welcomes here any sign of what can at least be called good sense on the part of the Roman press. That rapidly increasing body, for in spite of the dearth of paper more than one journal has made its appearance lately—may be divided into three categories, the Catholic press, which consists of the Corriere d'Italia (for the Osservatore Romano, though, as some papers, can not be classed with other Roman papers); the great bulk of the morning and evening papers, which may be called "Liberal" or "ordinary," or by any other comprehensive name, and one or two which are so notoriously hostile to Catholics that they have to be placed, by Catholics, in a class by themselves. One welcomes then any sign of what may be called good sense in the Roman papers, and an observant reader will have noticed more than one lately.

One instance occurred a week or two ago, so striking that I regret I can not mention names or subject, but I can vouch for the fact of its occurrence. A Roman paper against which Catholics are on their guard, though it is not one of those which come in the regular "anti-clerical" category, had printed an article on the subject of Catholic interest and had criticized freely a high Catholic personage. A day or two afterward it sent of its own accord a representative to that dignitary to apologize, saying that it had discovered that the information on which it had founded its statement was unreliable, asking to hear the rights of the case and promising to print them as given.

This it did. And this evening in the Tribune one comes across an article entitled "A Pope and a Cardinal." The Pope—needless to say when one remembers the occasion of which today is the fourth anniversary—Is Pius X., and the Cardinal is Cardinal Mercier. The article is a quotation of what the latter once said about the former, and the Tribune says a word on its own account:

"At the masses celebrated in his memory this morning by Cardinal Merry del Val, Mgr. Pericini and other prelates in the crypt of the Vatican a huge crowd of the faithful were present in addition to the sisters of the dead Pope. His tomb was covered with flowers, which were carried away as relics almost as soon as laid there. Already the picture of the 'saint' is in many a poor person's house, prayers are said before it as in the case of Catholics, and even many non-Catholics, the light of faith and veneration burns before it."

It is a fact that thousands here go beyond the strict letter of canon law in participating in their hearts and in ordinary conversation a verdict which all hope one day the competent authorities will give—and in Italian the "santo" has not quite the close application that "saint" or "wonder" has. The Tribune, after quoting what Cardinal Mercier said one day, concludes:

"These are the words with which the Primate of Belgium sums up the supernatural figure of a Pope who lived at the closing stage of a world and died at the beginning of another and will remain immortal in the veneration and affection of all civil humanity."

Almost daily the departure of some Cardinal or highly placed prelate in the Roman Curia is announced, the vacations of the congregations having begun. Cardinal Merry del Val went away for his summer rest as is his custom, immediately after the anniversary of the death of Pius X., staying to say the first mass at the tomb. Cardinal Gasparri has taken the opportunity while things are comparatively quiet and both Mgr. Derrotti and Mgr. Tedeschini are at their posts to go away for a short rest. Mgr. Tacchi, the Maggiordomo, is also away; when he comes back the opportunity occurs for the maestro di camera, Mgr. Sansone, to take a vacation, the functions of these two being sufficiently similar for one to take over the duties of the other without any trouble. And last but not least, His Holiness has a little relaxation in that there is a slackening of affairs during the vacations and the summer heat which allows him to let a day pass now and then without public and private audiences. What that means can be easily imagined. It is a private morning for him in which though he may work—for there is never a moment, except those passed in chapel, when the burden of work and anxious thought ceases for a Pope—he can work in private, even in the quiet retreat in the Vatican Gardens, where Pope Benedict XV. loves to find such fresh air and recreation as can be gained by the holder of the grandest crown of the whole world.

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HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

The fabrics have wear which only all-wool can give.

The tailoring gives the garments lasting, shape-holding strength.

The prices are as low as is safe to pay, as high as is necessary to pay.

THAT IN A FEW WORDS IS THE PROPOSITION THAT WE HAVE TO OFFER.

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CLOTHING SPECIALISTS

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Where the Quick Meal Comes In

Where the home is brightest;
Where the work is lightest;
Where the meal is cooked best;
Where the range stands the test
—That's where the "Quick Meal" comes in.



Where work is quickly done;
Where cooking seems real fun;
Where baking gives delight;
Where drudge is out of sight
—That's where the "Quick Meal" comes in.

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GEHER & SON, 215 W. MARKET ST.

FIRST GUARANTEED STOCK.

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3023 Thermoid Ws. Cl. \$5.50
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3023 Thermoid Ws. Cl. \$5.50
3023 Thermoid Pl. Cl. \$5.50
3023 Thermoid Ws. Cl. \$5.50

These three are all first guaranteed stock, with name and serial number attached. We solicit a call to inspect our stock at both stores.

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Retail Branch: 908 S. Third St., Louisville, Ky.

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Little A. J. 5c
Best Cigars Made

Alb, Surplice, Altar Laces

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VINCENIAN MEMORIAL

The St. Vincent de Paul Conference of St. Charles Borromeo church, mourning the loss of an exemplary and valued member at the last meeting adopted the following memorial resolutions on the death of Nicholas Weber:

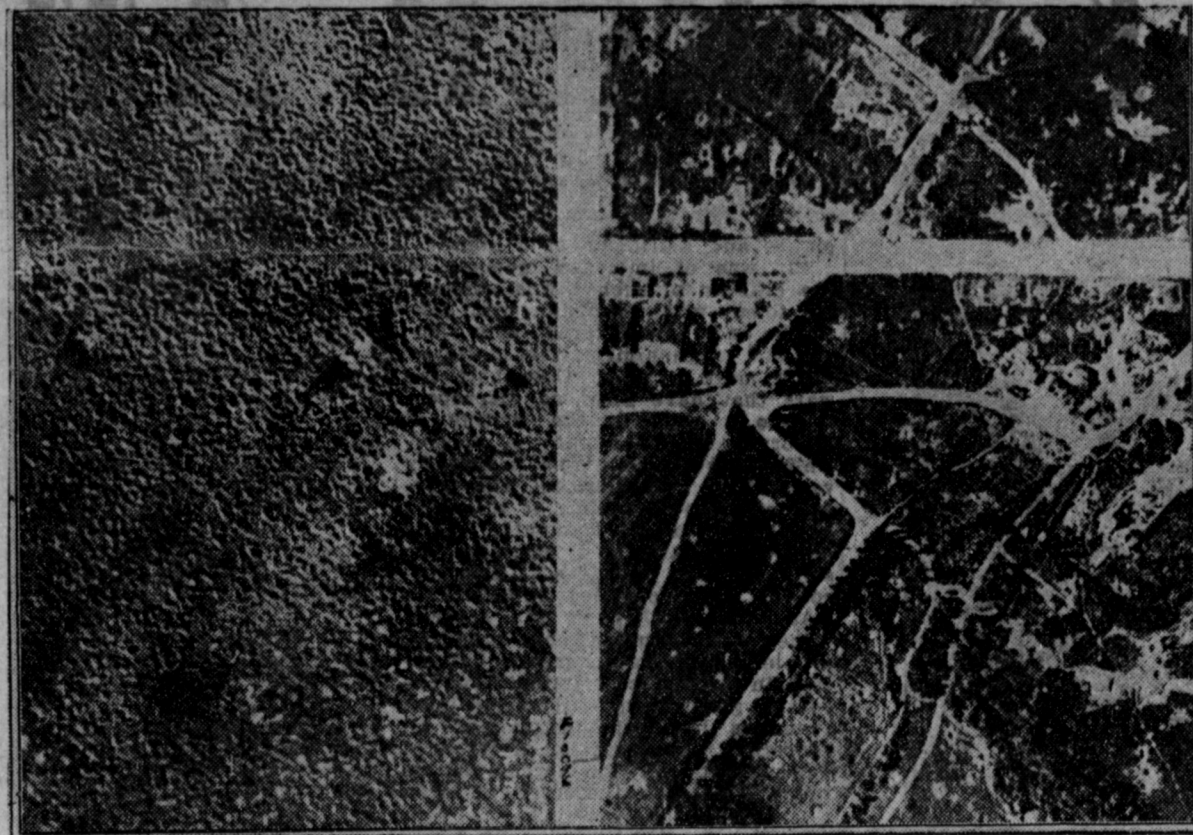
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to take from our midst to his eternal reward our beloved brother, Nicholas Weber, who for many years was Vice President of St. Charles Conference, St. Vincent de Paul Society; and

Whereas, in his death the conference has lost a zealous and faithful officer, the orphan and the needy a true friend, and the church a pious and devout member; therefore let it be

Resolved, That we express to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their loss of so good and lovable a father; also

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the St. Charles Conference and published in the Record and Kentucky Irish American, and a copy be sent to the family.

John F. Holland, Geo. H. Naber, Lee R. Yates, Committee.



BLOTTING OUT OF A VILLAGE—BEFORE AND AFTER SHELLING.

Aerial photographs of an enemy village taken before and after a prolonged period of bombardment by British and American artillery. Note the obliteration of all natural features.

EPIDEMICS

Population By No Means Imbued With Fatalism Towards Visitations.

Quarantine, Isolation, Fumigation Practiced in Catholic Countries.

Public Burials and Marriages Were Forbidden During Former Plagues.

MEASURES RIGIDLY ENFORCED.

Common usage has it that whenever an epidemic like the present one visits a city, a district or a country, and when a Board of Health or a similar arm of the Government issues measures for the prevention and combating of the particular disease some newspaper scribe or public official will issue a statement something like this: "With the wonderful accomplishments of modern science, and with the public vastly superior intellectually to the people of former ages, we are convinced of our ability to gain control of the disease within a comparatively short time. We recommend the prohibition of gatherings of all kinds, because of the danger of communication of the disease, which is great where crowds are present. We are confident that the public will observe the necessary rulings, will apply the best known methods of prevention and cure and will stay at home as far as possible; we are far beyond the standards of those days when the people, startled by the appearance of an unknown disease, neglected the rudimentary demands of hygiene and flocked to the churches or paraded the streets, flagging themselves, burning candles and crying: 'O Lord! O Lord!'"

Edward J. McDermott, former Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and now a practicing attorney here, is being complimented by fellow members of the Louisville bar and by friends all over the country on an article appearing under his signature in the September-October issue of the American Law Review, one of the oldest legal publications in America. The article is entitled, "Some Reminiscences of the Louisville Bar," and was read by Mr. McDermott at the monthly dinner last June of the Lawyers' Club of Louisville. In addition to printing the article, the American Law Review published an editorial concerning Mr. McDermott's career, which is reviewed in a most comprehensive manner. Mr. McDermott's article, introduced with a number of recollections of unusual or humorous incidents before the bar here, all recalls to memory the best traits of many famed attorneys who were leaders in legal affairs here in years gone by.

EIGHTEEN OFFICERS.

Washington telegrams bring news of the award of commissions on Monday to George A. Somerville, Camp Zachary Taylor, as Second Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps; Ira N. Kerns, 1460 South Sixth street, Second Lieutenant in Medical Corps, and Samuel T. Combs, 1423 South Floyd, Second Lieutenant in Quartermaster Corps. Fifteen more Louisville men were graduated from the Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor on October 16 according to an official list made public Monday. All are eligible to commissions as Second Lieutenants in the field artillery. They are: Lloyd S. Biddington, 1722 Eastern Parkway; Andrew B. Cunningham, Belvoir Apartments; Joseph A. Dienes, 852 South Twenty-second; John B. Floyd, 1950 Roanoke; William J. Hardy, 1302 Brook; John A. Hermes, 345 Shawnee Terrace; Eugene P. King (colored), 2115 Magazine; George M. McLendon, 1007 South Twenty-eighth; Fred H. Miller, 934 Franklin; Leland G. Niles, R. F. D. No. 266; Raymond C. O'Hara, 820 South Brook; William F. H. Schneider, 716 East Oak; Charles C. Small, Walter and Taylor boulevard; Adrian H. Taylor, 641 South Fortieth; Norbert C. Wedekemper, 1319 Willow.

EXTENSION MAGAZINE.

The Madonna Magazine and the Child Apostle, two excellent Catholic publications, owing to the rulings of the War Industrial Board reducing the paper supply, have been merged with the Extension Magazine, which will hereafter appear as a special department in the Extension Magazine. Former subscribers to the Madonna and Child Apostle regret the suspension, but will find the offer of Extension one that should satisfy everybody.

PASTORAL

From Right Rev. Bishop O'Donoghue For United War Work Campaign.

Appeals to the Clergy and People of the Diocese of Louisville.

Will Be Read in All Churches At All the Masses Sunday.

MAKE THE DRIVE A TRIUMPH.

The United War Work campaign, to raise funds for maintaining the splendid social welfare work which is being done for the men in the army and navy by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army, will be conducted during the week running between November 11-15. The interest with which the Catholic people regard the welfare movements in behalf of our soldiers, and how proud they are of the war activities of the Knights of Columbus, has been the subject of a long and glowing pastoral letter from Right Rev. Bishop O'Donoghue, which will be read in all the Catholic churches of the diocese tomorrow.

Dearly Beloved Brethren: The United War Work campaign for funds for the agencies recognized by our Government in war activities will begin Monday, November 11, and I appeal to you to give it your hearty and liberal support. Your generosity and good will in the common cause have been abundantly proved during the recent past; but they are now summoned to another, possibly a final proof, and for this reason especially the response should be both prompt and wholehearted, lest perhaps the last and best opportunity to do a service that is in every way big and noble may be lost to you, and your unselfish devotion to God, your country and your fellowmen may go without the ineffaceable testimony that it deserves.

THE MONTH OF THE DEAD.

The church teaches that the souls of the just who have left this world soiled with the stain of venial sin remain for a time in the place of expiation, where they suffer such punishment as may be due to their offenses. It is a matter of faith that these sufferings are relieved by the intercession of the saints of heaven, and by the prayers of the faithful on earth. To pray for the dead is then both an act of charity and of piety. We read in Holy Scripture: "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be at peace." And when our Lord inspired St. Odilo, Abbot of Cluny, toward the close of the tenth century, to establish in his order a general commemoration of all the faithful departed, it was so adopted by the whole Western church, and has been continued unceasingly to our day. Let us ever bear in mind the dead and offer up our prayers for them. By showing this mercy to the suffering souls in purgatory we shall be particularly entitled to be treated with mercy at our departure from this world, and to share more abundantly in the general suffrages of the church, continually offered for all who have slept in Christ.

Let us be especially mindful during this November of 1918 of the souls of the many who have fallen in battle, and perhaps have none to pray for them. Let us be mindful of the many who have been called to the eternal seat of judgment during this epidemic, which has left unscathed no section of the United States, and whose hand has fallen so heavily upon our own city and State, and upon our boys in our military service. Over 16,500 of our brave boys have died during the past few weeks. The toll, Gen. March tells us, has been greater than that of the entire period since we entered this world war. Let us remember their souls and the souls of all who have fallen in battle since.

There is just now another special reason that all should be not willing merely, but eager, nay, anxious to help these war workers in every way they can. The valiant actions of our soldiers at the front demand emphatic evidence of appreciation from the folks at home. Gallantry in arms quickens the pulse of a grateful people, and our fighting men having proved themselves, must expect us to prove ourselves in turn. Therefore I beg you to attend this War Activities campaign for funds, encourage it in your speech, further it by your labor and give it as much as you are able of your means. If you make a sacrifice, so much the better, for without sacrifice nothing can be truly great or holy. Above all, do not suffer signs and rumors of peace to shorten your charity; better far to stiffen your purpose if peace is in view, for the long period between the end of fighting and the muster-out of enlisted men will be for them the most trying period of all for the war workers the supreme test of their helpfulness. It would be manifestly unfair to these and would nearly frustrate all prior good deeds of your own in connection with this appeal, if you are forced to curtail their activities because the people stints them of means.

Finally, the response of our Catholic people to this United Drive ought to be most energetic in testimony to their friendly and co-operative spirit in common things toward their fellow citizens of all creeds. The genius of America pervades this appeal, and among Protestants, Jews and all others are working side by side receiving and extending mutual respect, honor and assistance. That these kindly dispositions may grow and spread and "a closer union among all hearts prevail" was the fervent, joyful and truly Catholic hope more than a year ago expressed by the Archbishops of the United States in their address to the President, and I commend to you as a most significant evidence of its near fulfillment this united appeal for funds to carry comfort and consolation to our men in arms.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Major Stuart Stephens, of the English army; Prof. Elton MacNeill, of the University of Ireland, and Austin Harrison, of London, editor of the English Review, have carried on a remarkable series of discussions in that publication in reference to the status of Ireland at the approaching peace council. Mr. Harrison, after several visits to Ireland, says:

"Nobody can fail to be struck with the wonderful discipline displayed by the Irish people throughout the severe crisis. So far as religious antagonism is concerned I was agreeably astonished. We greatly exaggerate it in England and, particularly in the English press and press agencies. Even in the heart of northeast Ulster I found Catholics and Protestants on the most friendly terms." "The vicious espionage system maintained in Ireland is a disgrace to England," Mr. Harrison says.

Prof. MacNeill, in the same magazine, says: "England as well as Ireland ought to take courage in both hands. The right and sure thing for England to do is to consent freely, without grudge, if possible with generous cordiality, to the establishment of an Irish republic. I make this frank proposal because I want to see a complete and final settlement of the long-standing differences between my country and England, because I am convinced that national liberty, unlimited except by that interdependence which I hope for among civilized nations, is the best thing for Ireland. I hold that it would also be the best for England. As an Ulster Scot myself, I know Ulster and I know the great majority of the people feel as I feel." Major Stuart Stephens, who was in the employ of the British Government "to keep tab on Irish-American activities" for several years, and who was in this country until a year ago "on special duty," urges that England at once permit the establishment of an Irish republic within the Imperial scheme. Just as South Africa now has a republic to all intents and purposes. He

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Axminster Rugs; shown in a beautiful line of Oriental patterns in lovely colors; they are size 11 1/2 x 12 feet and worth \$65; special at... \$55.00

Axminster Rugs; size 6x9 feet and to be had in a handsome line of patterns in soft, rich colors; special at... \$24.00

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Axminster Rugs; seamless rugs of the best fabric of the kind; size 9x12 feet and to be had in individual designs; worth \$50; special at... \$42.50

Tapestry Brussels Rugs; seamless rugs in size 9x12 feet; pretty patterns in rich colorings; an excellent quality at... \$25.00

Tapestry Brussels Rugs; seamless rugs of the best quality material; size 9x12 feet and shown in all the latest colors and patterns; worth \$37.50; special at... \$32.50

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Wool and Fibre Rugs; heavy quality; reversible rugs in stylish patterns; size 9x12 feet and worth \$15.00; special at... \$12.50

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Hundreds are joining our War Savings Club. One dollar's worth of Blue Ribbon Garden Seed free with every new savings deposit of \$1.00 or more. Club limited to 1,000 members.

just and fair; the agencies recognized all are worthy; all that are recognized are included, so there can be no reason, no excuse, but only such hidden motives for any to refuse to contribute according to their means. Catholics will not be found lacking, we know. They will vindicate the judgment of the President, justify the hope of the hierarchy and earn a rich blessing for themselves by joining hands to make the drive a triumph of united action, and this will be a message of encouragement to our soldiers that will be ever sweet to their memory and to yours. Sincerely in Christ,

D. O'DONAGHUE, Bishop of Louisville.

The people of the United States are generous and charitable. Whenever there has been need the spirit of America has always and readily responded. And now, when the comfort, the morale and the morals of the boys in the camps, on the high seas and at the front are at stake we feel certain that the response of the people will be prompt and bountiful.

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says, "military control of Ireland is not necessary," for the great British fleet controls the ocean all around, and there could be no danger of Ireland becoming a danger to British power.

An Englishman of great experience and a leading Irish statesman and professor of economics agree that the trade relations of England and Ireland would multiply and grow and prosper under mutual respect and liberty.

We wish some of our American friends who desire to be enlightened on the question would occasionally take a look at the English Review.

VISITING HIS PARENTS.

Lieut. Hugh McCaffrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. McCaffrey, of Omaha, is home on a short leave from Camp Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. McCaffrey have received word of the safe arrival overseas of their sons, Owen with the engineering corps and John with the infantry. They did not make the trip on the same boat, and as far as the parents know have not been together since sailing from two different Eastern ports.

HERMAN STRAUS & SONS CO.

We Give and Redeem Gold Trading Stamps.

MEN'S WEAR

Winter needs should now claim attention, therefore you men who want warm clothing will find what you should have and save money by coming to Straus' Men's Department.

MEN'S HEAVY FLANNELLETTES NIGHT SHIRTS.

Universal make; cut large; full length; nicely trimmed; good patterns and colors; sizes 15 to 20.....\$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00

MEN'S HEAVY FLANNELLETTES PAJAMAS.

Good makes; cut large and roomy; good patterns and colors; trimmed with silk frogs; sizes 15 to 18.....\$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00

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Fine heavy cotton ribbed; cut large and roomy; closed crotch; every suit is guaranteed perfect and will sell later for \$2.50; sizes 36 to 46; special Monday only.....\$1.89

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Good quality cotton ribbed shirts and drawers; cut large and roomy; well made; all sizes; special, garment.....\$1.00

MEN'S COOPER UNDERWEAR.

Fine cotton ribbed shirts and drawers; made on Cooper's spring needle machines; ecrú color; shirts sizes 34 to 46; drawers 30 to 46; slightly machine soiled but are splendid values at.....\$1.50

MEN'S WOOL MIXED UNDERWEAR.

Well known makes; good heavy qualities of natural gray wool mixed materials; best workmanship; shirts sizes 34 to 50; drawers 30 to 50; these goods are very scarce and we advise you to buy now; our prices, garment.....\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

HIBERNIANS.

What They Have Been Doing the Past Week—General News Notes.

Mrs. Richard Mullen and Mrs. Mary Lane, both officers and prominent in the Ladies' Auxiliary of Minneapolis, are reported critically ill in the Irish Standard.

W. H. Foley, former Indiana State Secretary but now chief clerk in the Ninth Division headquarters at Camp Sheridan, Ala., was home on leave last week to attend the funeral of his brother, Edward Foley, of Indianapolis.

Through the protest of the Ancient Order the book, "The Soul of Ulster," has been removed from the Kansas City Public Library. It was written by Ernest Hamilton, former member of Parliament, and contained many exaggerations and misstatements.

The Dakota county convention, held at St. Paul, elected John Hagney as County President. State President Doyle was present, and Senator Millett, Hastings, and Father H. G. McCall, of South St. Paul, delivered addresses at the luncheon served by Division 3.

The War Department has commissioned John M. Peacocke, of Columbus, who made the Hibernian Rifles one of the best military companies in Ohio. A Lieutenant in the Old Guard of the regular army. Since leaving the army twenty years ago Lieut. Peacocke had been active in independent military bodies.

A woman's society with four members actively in the service of the United States, either on the other side or soon to be there, is a record not easily equalled. Such is the record of the Waterbury Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H., four of its members being nurses, three of them already departed, and the fourth, Miss Mary C. Connolly, long the nurse for the Waterbury Anti-Tuberculosis League, awaiting a call to go. At its last meeting, which was an open session and largely attended, the division dedicated a service flag for these members, with appropriate speeches and music.

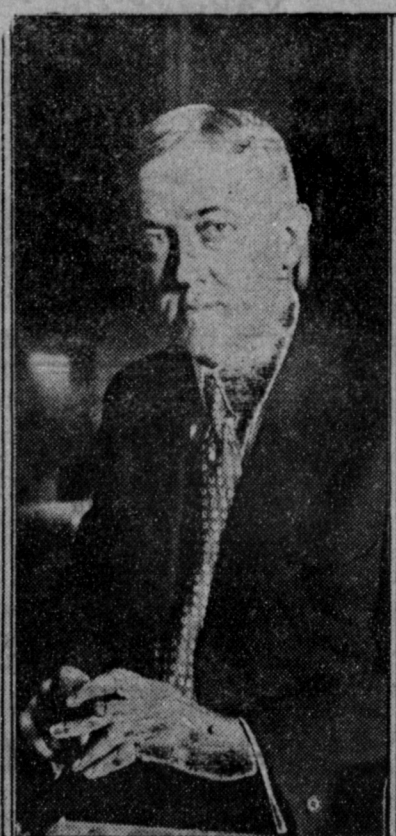
BENEDICTINE MONASTERY.

Hall Manor, an estate comprising eighty-two acres, improved with a residence and outbuildings, in Portsmouth, near Newport, R. I., has been acquired by the Order of St. Benedictine Monks as a site for an American monastery. The residence and outbuildings will be utilized until it is possible to erect a suitable structure. The American Benedictine House or Priory will be under the supervision of Downside Abbey, England, made famous by Cardinal Gasquet, but eventually it will be purely an American institution. Its founding is for the purpose of training Americans as monks, using the monastery to develop the liturgical for research work and as a place of retreat. Father H. Leonard Sergeant, who recently came from England to the Newman School in Hackensack, will be in charge.

PROPER SUPPORT OF CLERGY.

The Literary Digest gives space in its valuable columns to plead for an increase in the pay of clergymen. Our contemporary urges in its plea: "Our pastor is not a cheap man nor unskilled laborer. He has brought long, careful training to his task. He was chosen with scrutinizing care as to his qualifications, and he is being measured today by high and exacting requirements in the performance of his work. Carry that measurement to its just conclusion. What salary would you expect to pay the trained man in business of whom such important work and expert ability were required? Set down on paper the qualities and duties you demand of your pastor, and then judge their value."

The Ave Maria joins in the plea and adds: "The Digest's point is well taken. Insofar as priests are concerned, such slight increase in their salaries as has (in some dioceses) been made during the past year or two is inconsiderable when compared with the increased cost of living during the same period. In every branch of commerce and industry wages have notably advanced; the few are taking more money and justice demands that the pulpit should receive more. In the case of priests in charge of populous parishes, an increase of salary means greater efficiency and a wider exercise of benevolence."



JOHN W. DAVIS.

New Ambassador to England selected by President Wilson to succeed Hon. Walter Hines Page.

GAVE HER LIFE.

The first to volunteer when her country called for women to fight the epidemic of influenza which was reaping its grim toll among the men in Uncle Sam's army camps, Sister Mary Jean, who died Monday night at St. Joseph's Infirmary, has paid the supreme sacrifice as truly as any soldier who died fighting in the trenches. Sister Mary offered her services as a nurse at Camp Zachary Taylor when the disease first became epidemic at the camp. Day and night she cared for the men hovering between life and death and her gentle ministrations are said to have kept the Grim Reaper from many a bedside in her ward at the base hospital. She was a Sister of the Loretto Order at Loretto, where the body was sent for burial. Masses were said at Camp Zachary Taylor Wednesday morning for her. Sister Mary, whose name was Connor, was twenty-five years old and had been a Loretto Sister for the past two years.

SERVICE FLAG.

The Los Angeles Tidings tells of the blessing and unfurling of a war service flag in the sanctuary of the Cathedral of St. Vibiana in that city on a recent Sunday, with solemn high mass presided over by the Right Rev. John J. Cantwell, D. D., the Bishop of the diocese, who also preached the sermon. The flag, which was raised high above the heads of the immense congregation in the Cathedral church of Southern California, there to remain until the close of the war, bears 1,490 stars for the Catholic boys of Los Angeles who are in the service of their country on land and on sea.

TAKES OIL PLACE.

As an indication of the great scarcity and expense of sanctuary oil it is interesting to note that the Bishop of Wichita, Kas., has given his priests permission to let an electric light burn before the tabernacle in place of the time-honored vegetable oils usually demanded by the church. This is in line with a general permission given by the Holy See some months ago and is given place here as indicating that the same was a necessary economic concession.

CAMPBELL MILLIONS.

It is now practically certain that the hotly contested Campbell millions will finally be used in accordance with the designs of their late possessor. Judge Garesche, of the court at St. Louis, has rendered the final decision in favor of the defendants of the will of James Campbell, which ultimately establishes the sixteen millions as an endowment of St. Louis University.

QUEER ERROR.

"May he roast in peace" may be all right in an obituary notice of the Kaiser, but the typographical error brought a damage suit to a journal in New York, with the friends of the deceased as plaintiffs.



HIS FINISH.

UNITED EFFORT

The Power That Will Keep Our Country's Wheels in Motion.

Give Generously to Enable Our Fighting Men to Go On to Victory.

Souls of Our Sacrificed Sons Are Appealing to Each Individual Conscience.

ALL ARE ON THE FIRING LINE.

Only recently the manhood of America gathered at the call of the President and thirteen million signified their readiness to lay down their lives on the altar of human right. We are just concluding a united action that means that America will furnish funds to carry on the battle for peace and justice. Men and money are absolute necessities of war. They are complementary, useless each without the other. We are all on the firing line. It would be treason for any man to stand with folded arms and indifferently observe the battle. The souls of our sacrificed sons are appealing to each individual conscience. Their obligation was no greater than ours, but they have given their all. All that our Government asks of us this present plea is that we "lend as they fight." One thing more remains to be done, declares the Catholic Herald. We are sending our boys across the sea to fight a good fight. We are equipping them with the necessary accoutrements of war. We must not stop at that. There is a debt due to each of our soldiers. Our Government has recognized several organizations and given to them every facility to do their work. Officials in army and navy have done everything in human power to safeguard the boys that are fighting. It is no exaggeration to say that no government in all history ever more conscientiously protected her soldiers and sailors. The organizations entrusted with this work are preparing a campaign to raise funds. With the hearty approval of the President and his Secretary of War they are going to ask the people of America to give them money.

This is not an appeal for Catholic boys alone for Catholic interest. It is an appeal to all Americans. In this work we have laid aside all lines of denomination, we are only clean Americans who are going to see to it that the American soldier is kept absolutely clean. It is humanly possible. We have read glowing reports from the battlefields of France and see in them valor and victory. The fields of Flanders are being drenched with American blood. While we may with proper pride exult in the continuing triumph of American arms we must not forget those that are paying the price in blood and tears. The boys that are fighting so splendidly are appealing to us. Many of them have fallen in battle. Thousands of boys who a few short months ago were strong and vigorous are now dead. They have made the supreme sacrifice for human liberty. Their bodies rest in the tender embrace of French soil, but could their souls speak to us they would appeal for the brother that they have left behind. Each drop of blood, each wound that they have borne is a call to us. "Greater love hath no man than this that he lay down his life for his friend." They have laid down their lives for humanity, for us.

We are saying these things to every American, but as a Catholic paper we say them in particular to Catholic Americans. Our Catholic people have done their part in everything that has gone to win the war. They have given their manhood as cheerfully and generously as any class. They have contributed of their material means to finance our national efforts. They have done it not as Catholics, but as good Americans. They dare not be reluctant to this call. The Catholic War Activities through the Knights of Columbus is working to the end that Catholics may do their full share. We urge our readers to get in touch with the officials in charge

HIBERNIAN DIRECTORY

DIVISION 3.

First and third Fridays, Hibernian Home, 1818-1820 Portland.

President—John M. Riley.
Vice President—Walter Murphy.
Financial Secretary—John J. Brueckel, 1550 Portland avenue.
Recording Secretary—John A. Martin.
Treasurer—D. J. Dougherty.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Martin Sheehan.
Sentinel—Thomas Noone.

DIVISION 4.

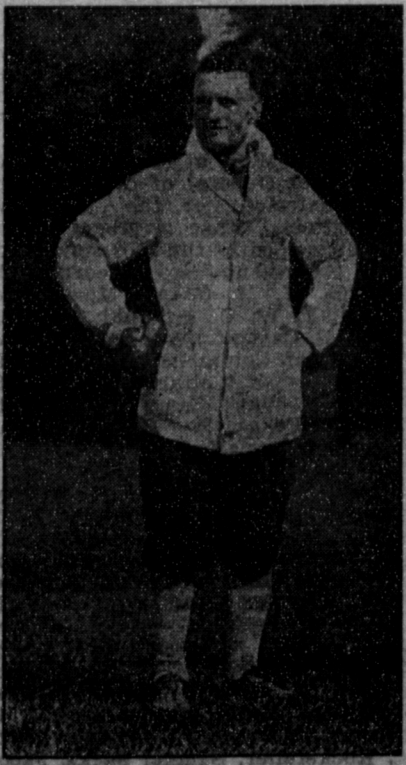
Meets second and fourth Mondays. Bertrand Hall, Sixth street.

President—John J. Barry.
Vice President—Mark J. Ryan.
Recording Secretary—Lawrence D. Meany.
Financial Secretary—Thomas J. Langan, 734 West Oak street.
Treasurer—John F. Burke.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Bernard Muldoon.
Sentinel—M. J. McDermott.

In their community. It is worthy of our best united efforts as Catholics and as Americans.

JUST FOR TODAY.

Lord, for tomorrow and its needs I do not pray;
Keep me, my Lord, from stain of sin
Just for today.
Let me both diligently work
And duly pray;
Let me be kind in word and deed
Just for today.
Let me be slow to do my will,
Prompt to obey;
Help me to mortify my flesh
Just for today.
Let me no wrong or idle word
Unthinking say;
Set Thine a seal upon my lips
Just for today.
Let me in season, Lord, be grave,
In season gay;
Let me be faithful to Thy grace
Just for today.
And if today my earthly life
Should ebb away,
Give me Thy sacraments divine,
Sweet Lord, today.
In purgatory's cleansing fires
Brief be my stay;
Oh bid me, if today I die,
Go home today.
So, for tomorrow and its needs I do not pray,
But keep me, guide me, love me, Lord,
Just for today.
—Cardinal Newman.

B. J. MADDEN.
Twin City Leaguer Now Captain in United States Army.

MASS UNDER FLAG.

The presence of so many Catholic soldiers from the United States frankly professing and practicing their religion has not been without effect both on the authorities and civilians of France. The French were not aware, they are often heard to say, that there were "so many of the good Catholics in America." And they have had their little laugh over "the affair of that Irish Colonel" who had mass offered for his regiment in a public square in defiance of governmental proscriptions. When he announced mass, as the story goes, he was politely informed that it could not possibly be celebrated so publicly; whereupon he ordered the regimental flag to be unfurled, remarking that wherever the Stars and Stripes floated there was freedom of worship.

CAMP NEWS

Gen. Fred Austin Praises Sisters For Their Great Service.

Chaplain Barrett and Sister Nurses Combat Epidemic Raging Elsewhere.

Knights of Columbus Take Over Church Buildings For War Work.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL CLOSED.

Gen. Frederick T. Austin, in charge of Camp Taylor, is high in his praise of the Sisters who nursed the men stricken with the influenza during the past month. The General said in part: "We can hardly estimate the great service rendered by those noble women during the terrible influenza siege at our camp. They came at our bidding and worked day and night in the two emergency hospitals taking care of thousands of men, giving them the benefit of their years of training in this work and nursing them back to health."

The experience of the chaplains and secretaries at the base hospital during the past three weeks has been that the Knights of Columbus should have a building at the base hospital. The Red Cross very generously donated the use of their building until the situation grew so bad that it was then necessary to erect a tent to carry on the work of the organization. In order to be on the grounds during the winter months a small building will be erected where the secretaries and chaplains can live and do this most important work.

Due to the great number of men who have recovered from influenza one of the emergency hospitals have been closed in the "C" area. This leaves about thirty barracks still occupied by convalescing soldiers in charge of the Sisters. They will probably be emptied during the week and the terrible scourge will be at Camp Taylor.

Chaplain Father Regis Barrett left Camp Taylor on Saturday evening on a tour of the State to enlist the assistance of Sister nurses in combating the epidemic of influenza now raging. Father Barrett's mission has the endorsement of the Commanding General at Camp Taylor as well as the Red Cross, and is the outcome of his indefatigable efforts during trouble here. The Knights of Columbus are still on duty at the base hospital day and night with the chaplains who are attending the soldiers still sick.

An elaborate war map of Europe has been installed in each of the recreation halls at Camp Taylor. The Knights of Columbus are a great part of their time evenings watching the progress of the allied armies. This is a most interesting pastime, especially as the entertainment features are still under the ban. Every day the secretaries in each building advance the line as the news is received from the newspaper headquarters.

The Knights of Columbus have closed a deal with Rev. Father Reuff at St. Louis for the church property at that place. The church will be turned into a recreation hall and the school buildings and parsonage will be used as writing rooms and chaplains' headquarters. This will give the Knights a chance to start war work at Camp Knox as soon as the soldiers arrive, which is figured about November 15. This camp will be the largest of its kind in the entire country, as barracks are being built for 60,000 men and officers. Secretary Frank McDonnell, of Philadelphia, who has been in charge of the auditorium at Camp Taylor, will direct the work at the new camp and is well qualified for the big job.

The Knights of Columbus auditorium on the Poplar Level road has been the scene of many supper parties during the past week, soldier wives and friends bringing lunch to take the evening meal with their men in the officers' training school.

NEXT YEAR.

Rumors have been circulating about the holding of a Consistory before Christmas for the creation of new Cardinals, but upon good authority it is safe to say there is no probability of one being held until the new year.

Men's Quality Shoes

\$5



This offering at \$5.00 is a typical example of Levy's value giving. You'll like these shoes—they're substantially made, smartly styled—conservative models and English lasts. Dependable in every way—with fine rubber heels already attached.

Men's Shoes—Main Floor.

LEVY'S
MARKET AT THIRD

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Late News That Will Interest Members Here and Elsewhere.

Topeka Council will now place two gold stars on its well filled service flag.

The Knights of Columbus have so far collected about \$12,000,000 for their welfare work.

Owing to the influenza epidemic the initiation of ninety candidates had to be postponed at Dayton, Ohio.

The Knights of Columbus slogan, "Everybody Welcome," has become the real word for camp hospitalities both here and overseas.

The Knights of Columbus building at the Algiers naval station, near New Orleans, is being made ready for the formal opening.

The council at St. Mary's, Kan., is planning for an active winter. The "Everybody Welcome" sign will be hung over the door for Uncle Sam's boys.

For each of the 108 stars in its service flag Price Hill Council, Cincinnati, subscribed a \$200 Fourth Liberty loan bond—surely a telling message to its members in the service.

ABOUT THE SAINTS.

St. Joseph is the patronal saint of the United States.

St. Agnes is the patron of virgin purity.

St. Cecilia is the patron of music.

St. Brigid, the Mary of Ireland, was founder of the present university system of education.

St. Rita is the "saint of the impossible."

St. Alphonsus became an LL. D. at the age of sixteen.

St. Theresa used to offer herself to God fifty times a day.

St. Thomas Aquinas is the special patron of chastity and learning.

St. Benedict is the patriarch of the Western Monks.

The first American saint, St. Rose of Lima (died 1617), is commemorated August 30.

St. Francis de Sales, Bishop of Annecy, has been called the "most charitable of saints."

St. Thomas teaches that every act of love to God merits a degree of eternal glory.

St. Patrick is the apostle of Ireland.

St. Charles Borromeo originated the Sunday school.

St. Ambrose was Governor of Milan when he was baptized and made Bishop of that city.

St. Augustine, the great English missionary, only completed eight years of evangelical work in Britain.

St. Bede treated of all the sciences and every branch of literature in his numerous books.

St. Augustine of Hippo and St. Thomas Aquinas were the greatest minds given to the church since the days of the Apostles.

HINTS ON STYLE.

Velours are the most desired coat fabric.

Dresses of navy voile are trimmed with beads.

Gabardine frocks are belted with narrow strips of suede.

Velveteens and velours are the fabrics chosen by women.

Chiffon evening gowns are absolutely without trimming.

Wide tucks are seen on the skirts of the Paris dresses.

One-piece dresses show plain flat backs with the fronts trimmed.

Shoes and hats should harmonize if a costume is to be successful.

Flowered cretonnes make attractive odd waistcoats and smocks.

White lawn and lingerie collars are very charming on linen frocks.

The latest bodice caps are made of organdie and scalloped daintily.

Gray squirrel is worn on every occasion and on every type of costume.

Black is being worn for afternoons by some of the most fashionable women.

There is a glint of metal in all the embroidery which is put on every kind of fabric.

Touques of artillery red are extremely smart, treated as a tonic to frocks, waists and coats.

Skirts show a desirable trick of widening at the hips to offset the narrowness at the ankles.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Devoted to the Social and Moral Advancement of Irish Americans and Catholics Officially Indorsed by Ancient Order of Hibernians, Young Men's Institute and Catholic Knights of America.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1918

NEW NEWSPAPER LAW.

The Kentucky Irish American would call the attention of its subscribers and readers to note the regulations of the War Industries Board, for the violation of which there is a severe penalty:

"No publisher may continue subscriptions after three months after date of expiration of subscriptions unless subscriptions are renewed and paid for. A sworn statement will be requested from each publisher on November 1, as to how many subscribers have failed to observe the law."

We have heretofore refrained from dunning those who are behind with their subscriptions, hoping they would remit before this law would apply to them. Prices have greatly increased in all things that pertain to the newspaper business, while the subscription price has remained unchanged. Now we are forced to take this step, and therefore appeal to our subscribers to be prompt and enable us to comply with the law without losing their support.

TREAT SOLDIERS ALIKE.

It can not be too strongly insisted on that the appeal for war funds to be made this month is distinctly American. It is for our American soldiers on American lines and with an American unity of action. From the beginning the Knights of Columbus, representing the Catholics of America, have insisted on this idea. They objected to anything that would even approximate a want of unity in action. When it was suggested that the different organizations engaged in the work have separate drives for funds the Knights of Columbus promptly and strenuously objected. Such a division would spell discord. It would inject sectarianism into work that knows no distinction of race, color or creed. The Knights were working for Americans and wanted nothing that savored of un-Americanism. In this they were supported by the President, the Secretary of War and the Commission on Training Activities. The President definitely decided in favor of one drive, and one drive there will be. All our soldiers must be treated alike. They are all fighting under a common flag and for a common sacred cause. To inject distinction because of creed is disloyal and we will have none of it. Our Catholic people must be impressed with this idea. A spirit of bigotry or narrowness should have no place in any American mind, but above all it is foreign to the Catholic American. Our President has shown the way. In this, as in all things that make for devotion to our beloved country, the Catholic people will loyally follow his way.

WHERE TO STAND.

During its entire history the Kentucky Irish American has been the uncompromising foe and endeavor to guard against the spread of any sinister propaganda in this God-given land of refuge from the anachronisms and tyrannies of the other continents of the world. This mighty republic was dedicated to the proposition that was made the basis of the Declaration of Independence—"All men are created equal." Upon the solid rock of our splendid constitution we have built the structure of a nation that incomparably surpasses all others known to history in its provisions for human welfare and happiness. We have deemed it a duty of patriotism and of humanity therefore to defend and guard these precious heritages handed down to us by the Fathers of the Republic, from the innovations and revolutionary designs of those seeking to disturb them, and substituting for them the Utopian dreams or schemes of theorists either of this or of foreign countries. We have preferred to hold fast to that which we know to be good rather than to fritter away the substantial things we have and enjoy in grasping for the shadows projected before our vision by pseudo-statesmen and would-be philosophers of empiricism.

America today is the hope of mankind. It is to America the old world is now turning to learn the elements of democratic government. And that our Government may continue successful and our boys return victorious from the great European conflict we would urge, without

any partisan feeling, united support for Gov. Stanley, Congressman Sherley, Judge Gordon, Sam Robertson, and the Democratic ticket in the election to be held next Tuesday, and thus demonstrate our Americanism and confidence in President Wilson and the Government. The men we advocate are all of excellent character and their fitness for the places for which they aspire is unquestionable. Clean, honorable and progressive, they have been identified closely with all the public movements that have from time to time been undertaken for the public welfare—municipal, State and national. But above all they are loyal, true blue, Uncle Sam Americans, such as all loyal American citizens will be glad to greet, and such as our returning fighting forces will be glad to shake hands with. Let the splendid loyal work of the city be now crowned with the election. Remember that a vote for the Democratic ticket will be a vote for our soldier and sailor boys now on the battle lines. The only way to assure the prosecution of the war to victory is to cast your ballot for the supporters of Woodrow Wilson and the American Government. Therefore we hold it the duty of every man to vote for Stanley, Sherley, Gordon, Robertson and the ticket upon which the President depends.

FRUITLESS DISCUSSIONS.

It is becoming more evident every day that no tangible result will come from Germany's peace feelers. We agree with the True Voice that it seemed that President Wilson's reply to Sol's note had put an end to peace talk. But Germany has come back with still another note which may be taken to mean almost anything—or nothing. It seems to be the purpose of her statesmen to continue the discussion as long as possible in the hope that some common ground may be found for inaugurating real peace negotiations. On the other hand the sentiment in allied countries is becoming more pronounced against any bargaining with Germany at this time. It is felt that the peace approaches are insincere and only a screen for ulterior purposes of war.

Frankly we do not see that any good can come from exchanges of views at this stage of the war. The allies are convinced that Germany is defeated and their terms will necessarily be those imposed by a victorious power. Germany, however, seems to want to be treated on terms of equality—not as a conquered power. While these views prevail there can be no hope of peace. The views are irreconcilable and no amount of discussion will be likely to change them. It will require more than the defeats which German arms have suffered in the past few months to bring home to German statesmen that unconditional surrender is the only alternative to complete destruction for them. They know full well that they have lost the war; but they know also that they can still fight a bitter war of defense. We expect them to choose a war of defense rather than submit to the only terms the allies can grant at this time.

No doubt President Wilson will confer fully and freely with the statesmen of the allied nations before sending any reply to the latest note of Germany. We must stand with these nations in any peace that we make. We are not alone to be considered in making terms. France and Great Britain and Italy, which have made such heavy sacrifices in the war, must have a large share in fixing peace terms. Were we to attempt to continue the present discussion without their full sanction, Germany would have achieved more than a victory in the field by separating the powers ranged against her. No matter what the President has said about general peace principles nine months ago, these must be accommodated to conditions which have arisen since that time. The four great powers now united against Germany must make peace together on terms that are satisfactory to all when the time for peace comes. Meanwhile we must not presume to formulate peace terms for ourselves. If America attempted to make a separate peace, we would deserve the scorn of the whole world. We must now stand by the nations that made victory possible for us. United we stand; divided we fall, in peace discussions and in the field.

RATION THE GAS.

The Louisville public are unanimous in the opinion that the local

Gas Company should be allowed to ration the gas this coming winter, and if necessary make up the deficit by the use of artificial gas. The grandstand plays and high-sounding phrases of the "reformers" in the City Hall will not be of much comfort when the pinch comes.

JUNIORS' OPPORTUNITY.

The Junior Order in its constitution and preamble loudly proclaims



COLLECTION OF BELLS AND CANDELABRAS STOLEN BY THE GERMANS. A collection of bells, candelabras and crucifixes rifled from the churches of France and about to be shipped to Berlin, found in a German encampment by advancing French. A number of German helmets are shown, left behind by their owners in their great haste to get away.

that it opposes the interference of any church in politics and will fight to its utmost for the separation of Church and State. Our old A. P. A. brothers seem to be asleep at the switch during the present campaign, as Baptist ministers are occupying the front pages daily telling of their political preferences and a convention of Baptist ministers went on record in indorsing a Senatorial candidate. What a howl would have gone up if a gathering of Catholic priests or laymen would have even whispered politics.

SENSITIVE.

The young lady who writes complainingly about wearing buttons and flags is altogether too sensitive. Neither her nor her good father could under any circumstances be included among those referred to as loan slackers. Never will vengeful eyes follow either father or daughter, whose example stamps them "true blue." That "outward show" alone should suffice is indeed a wobbly foundation for love of country. Miss Nell may rest assured that only those who can and don't buy will feel the sting they bring upon themselves. Her patriotic and loyal words breathe the true American spirit, which the Kentucky Irish American would make widespread and strong.

AN AWFUL CRIME (?)

One of our narrow-minded ministers located in the southeastern section of the city went posthaste to the authorities last week, reporting that an awful crime was being perpetrated in his neighborhood—hundreds and hundreds of Catholics were going in a nearby church to pray and meditate and seemed not to fear influenza. And the poor old bigot is still wondering why he has a hard time getting worshippers when conditions are normal.

MONEY VALUE.

Money is of value only for what it can buy. It is useless to work to save it if it is to be seized by a foreign enemy as a war indemnity. The savings of the Belgians were no protection against the ruthless invader. Today the best and the only place for our savings is the treasury of our country. Liberty bonds are not only the best investment; they are the bulwark to protect our very civilization.

Profanity is a confession of weakness of character and unworthy he who claims to be a Christian. Understand that nothing is gained in the estimation of others by cursing or vile words.

The United War Work campaign will demonstrate who are the real patriots, the self-sacrificing patriots. It is the acid test of true loyalty.

You can pray for the poor souls at home if there are no services in the churches or the cemeteries.

Stand by Wilson and our boys over there by voting for Stanley and Sherley next Tuesday.

RICHARD HILL PROMOTED.

Richard A. Hill, formerly with the Consolidated City Ticket Office here, has been appointed service passenger agent of the Illinois Central, with headquarters in Louisville. He will cover Kentucky and Tennessee points, and succeeds R. H. Fowler, who now represents the American Railway Companies at St. Louis. His many Louisville friends would like to see him head of the big railway system.

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Entire Nation Is Ready For Next Week's Big War Work Drive.

National Headquarters Outlines the Need For Oversubscribing Quota.

New Yorkers Who Will Solicit the Millions Allotted That City.

WILL INCLUDE ALL CLASSES.

The organization that is to raise \$170,000,000 for the boys here and abroad November 11 to 18 in the United War Work Campaign is now virtually complete in every army department, State and county. This announcement was made at the headquarters of the United War Work Council in New York City on Tuesday. A total of almost 9,000,000 posters drawn by many of the country's leading artists are now in shipment to every staff. These reminders of duty of giving to help keep up the morale of the fighting men will soon go up in practically every city and hamlet in the country. Besides a general campaign in every community there will be special drives in various industries, among the boys and girls, in the colleges and universities, in the rural districts in the army and navy camps, in various churches, among Americans abroad and in the insular possessions and among the negroes.

John R. Mott, of the Y. M. C. A., is Director General of the campaign and Chairman of the Executive Committee. Other members of the committee with the organizations they represent are George W. Perkins, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Mabel Cratty, Y. W. C. A.; John C. Agar, National Catholic War Council and Knights of Columbus; Mortimer L. Schiff, Jewish Welfare Board; H. S. Brancher, War Camp Community Service; Frank P. Hill, American Library Association, and Col. William Pearl, Salvation Army.

The campaign in New York City, with a quota of \$25,000,000, is headed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Among thirty team captains, who are under Mr. Rockefeller's immediate direction and will actually solicit the millions allotted to New York, are Nicholas F. Brady, Charles A. Coffin, William Fox, George M. Cohan, Edward Sharkey, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, J. P. Morgan, Morgan J. O'Brien, Percy H. Rockefeller, Samuel Sacks, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor.

If the enemy should accept an armistice on Allied terms, it is pointed out here, the need for work and service of the seven organizations in the drive will be even more necessary than if hostilities are continued. Indeed the necessity in any event, in view of the greatly enlarged American army and navy programme now in effect, is for a large oversubscription to the fund. The President has just approved Dr. Mott's personal appeal of the united agencies for an oversubscription. The total sum actually required is \$250,000,000.

All indications are that, without regard to race, creed or color, the country is preparing to back the drive. Even Porto Rico, though suffering from a series of earthquakes, cables it is ready for a large oversubscription to the fund. The President has just approved Dr. Mott's personal appeal of the united agencies for an oversubscription. The total sum actually required is \$250,000,000.

announced it is expected that we will again have gone over the top. Our message will give courage and strength to the boys who are with the flag in France and fighting their country's battle.

The quota for Louisville and Jefferson county is \$577,985. This is the largest amount ever sought in subscriptions from the city and county. In order to get this huge sum, every available force has been organized. There are twenty-three divisions in the organization, each with a Chairman. These divisions are as follows:

Ten divisions of men, including 410 workers, who will solicit by territorial assignment the business district.

Ten divisions of women, including 410 workers, who will solicit by territorial assignment the residential section of the city.

One division of colored men and women, including 100 workers, who will solicit by territorial assignment the colored people of the city.

One main county division with four sub-divisions, including about 200 workers, who will solicit all prospects in the county except those who by reason of business interests are more closely related to the city.

One factories' division with a team from each manufacturing plant in the city, including about 400 workers, who will solicit only men and women in the factories.

The boys and girls of the city are also organized to solicit only boys and girls.

This scheme of organization will give approximately 2,000 workers, representing every interest in the city and county.

FRÉCH BISHOP SPEAKS.

"France will accept only unconditional surrender from Germany, for this war must not be reopened in a decade or a century for our children or our children's children to face."

The Right Rev. Monsignor Eugene Louis Julien, Bishop of Arras, half French in his chair as he spoke and his soft gray eyes lighted with determination. Around him, in the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York, other priests of France—the Right Rev. Monsignor Bandirart, rector of the Catholic University at Paris; the Very Rev. Vicar General Guillemon, of Arras; the Rev. Abbe Felix Klein, chaplain of the American Ambulance at Neuilly, and the Abbe Patrice Flynn—nodded approval. It was suggested to Bishop Julien that possibly the French Government would consent to peace on less drastic terms, but he answered:

"No, it is not possible. Even if the political leaders would agree to it, the soldiers would keep on fighting. Once and for all this must end! Our children must be free."

He spoke with smiles then of the gale of the American soldiers who had helped reclaim for France his diocese. But he did not call them "the American soldiers; it was "our" American soldiers, and he added:

"They are one with us. We know not merely the bravery of American troops; we know their sympathy, their appreciation of what was before they came to us. And the children love them, too. Frenchmen are proud to fight beside Americans, and Americans, we think, feel something of the same spirit toward us. I recall when making a tour to administer the sacrament of confirmation in our diocese that an American Colonel heard of it. He was not a Catholic, but he asked would I not like the regimental band to accompany me. It touched me greatly. As with the soldiers, so with the civilians that I met. I know what the Knights of Columbus are doing for our troops—how they care for the wounded, write letters home and administer a thousand comforts. I have seen, too, the high religious spirit of American soldiers. They have told me that they feel at home in France and assuredly we want France to feel like home to them. Our American troops are exemplars for us all."

When asked about Alsace-Lorraine, Bishop Julien said: "Of course, those provinces must come back to France. Why question it? They must be redeemed, and Germany must pay for the devastation she has wrought in France."

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SOCIETY.

Misses Elizabeth and Nancy Huston visited relatives at Springfield last week.

Miss Grace Carr's guest, Miss Irene Heck, has returned to her home at Cannelton.

M. A. Hill, R. Minton, K. Mackey and W. Neville were Louisville people in New York City the past week.

Miss Ruby Despain spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Despain, at New Haven.

Miss Hortense Twyman, of Covington, is here on a visit as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Osterman.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Greenwell had as their guest the past week Miss Cella Greenwell, of New Haven.

Dudley McCloy, who was here for a visit to his mother, Mrs. L. McCloy, in Clifton, has returned to Lexington.

Mrs. J. T. Sweeney, of Chicago, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jack Laffan, and Mr. Laffan in Belgravia Court.

Cary McDevitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. William McDevitt, who was accidentally shot two weeks ago, is rapidly recovering.

According to news just received by relatives Austin Higgins and Sergeant W. F. Hemming have arrived safely overseas.

Clarence Besten, who has been in naval training at Pensacola, Fla., is visiting his father, Henry Besten, on Cherokee parkway.

Private W. O. (Bud) O'Brien, who was ill at Fort Oglethorpe, is now out again, recovering quickly from his attack of influenza.

The many friends of Miss Tillie Cuniff will be sorry to learn that there is no improvement in her condition and she is still seriously ill.

Louis Scherry, who underwent a successful operation at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, is now convalescing at his home, 1506 South Seventh street.

Miss Florence Casin has returned from a visit to Miss Katherine Bullett at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bullett, Silver Hills, New Albany.

Lieut. H. Clay King, of Camp

Hancock, and his sister, Miss Evelyn King, of Louisville, were week-end guests of their brothers, Messrs. Harry and John J. King, in Frankfort.

A little girl arrived this week at the home of Lieut. Harold Elarth on the Bardstown road. Mrs. Elarth is a daughter of Dr. George McCann, a former Louisville resident, now of Omaha.

The Sarto Literary Club, that was to have held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Edward J. Hackett, New Albany, announces an indefinite postponement on account of the health regulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Campbell, Jr., have received word of the safe arrival overseas of Corp. Harry C. and Thomas M. Keyser, members of the 138th Field Artillery, formerly the old First Kentucky.

Miss Mary Pearl Durbin and John J. Kline, a popular young couple of New Albany, were united in marriage Tuesday morning at Holy Trinity church, the Rev. Father Curran performing the ceremony.

P. J. Higgins, 815 Oldham street, has received word from his son, William J. Higgins, telling of his safe arrival overseas. He was formerly stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., with the 138th Field Artillery. He was among the first Louisville boys to enlist during the trouble with Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Taylor, Jr., of Chicago, came to the city to visit Mr. Taylor's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Taylor, 238 East College street, and to be with his brother, Sergt. Cary B. Taylor. Charles F. Taylor, Jr., returned to Chicago and Mrs. Taylor will remain here for another week.

Misses Mary Winn and Elizabeth Winn, two charming daughters of Col. Matt Winn, of Louisville, who have been in and about New York City for the past two months, left last week for Baltimore, where they joined their father, who is the general manager of Laurel race track. They will be the guests of Senator and Mrs. Johnson while there.

VOTE FOR KLING.

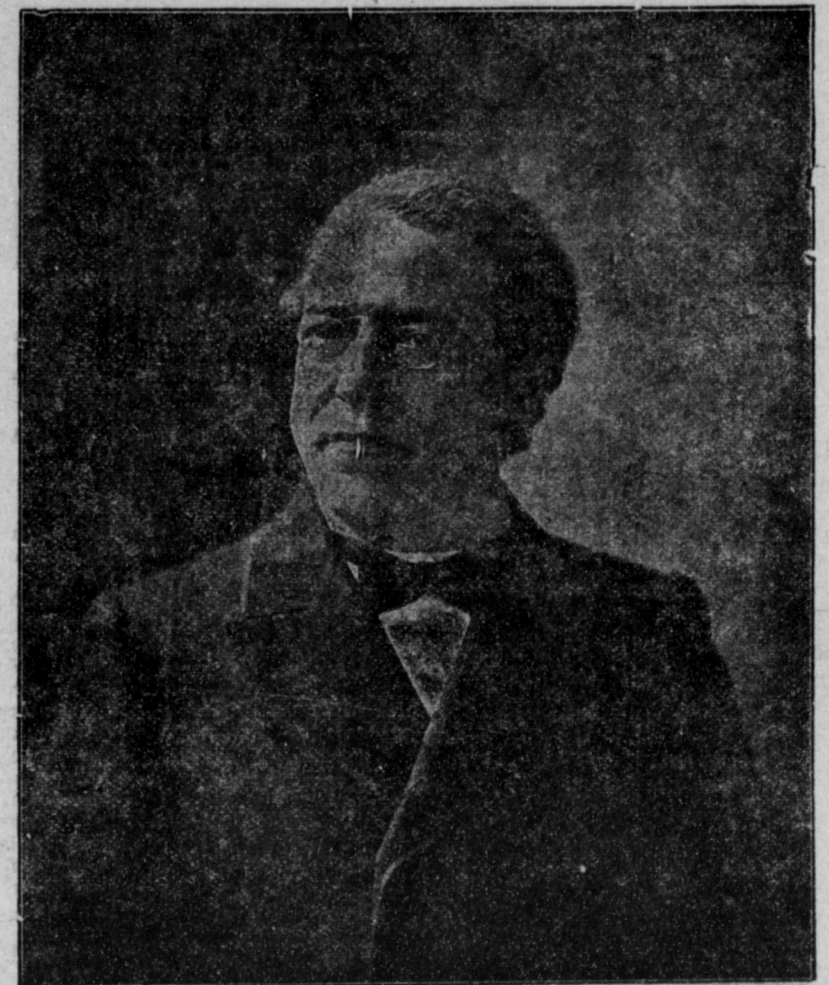
Ben W. Kling is the people's candidate for the Board of Education next Tuesday, his candidacy being a move to bring the board back to the common people, and in these days of fighting to make the world safe for democracy the election of Mr. Kling would be the proper step. No office in the gift of the people should be delegated to the voice of a few who autocratically say who can become a candidate for our Board of Education.

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of Gov. Stanley in the United States
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hearted support of him was well-
known throughout Kentucky.

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STIER'S SMOKERS

"BREVA"

THE SMOKE OF THE HOUR

THE BEST POLICY.

"You want to draw back, to break your bargain!" the lawyer ejaculated in such surprise that his eyeglass dropped and dangled fitfully across his shirt front, while Mr. Bentley stared at his client. "Are you mad?" he questioned. "Ceilia Hunt smiled. "Oh, no, I am not, she began. "But you must," the lawyer insisted, "you must. You have got, or will get, rather something like \$1,300 for ten acres of land. "I know, but—

"And the money safely invested will bring in about \$45 a year; and \$45 isn't so much to live on. And you will never get such a price again. Your father tried to sell that cottage and land frequently. He never could. You couldn't, either, only the Dr. And he discovered some medicinal qualities in the springs on the land. "But he hasn't really," the girl said hastily. "That's it. "What? "The springs are just ordinary springs. The water has no particular properties at all," said Ceilia, and the lawyer, missing his eyeglass, began fumbling for it. When it was fixed on its place he motioned his client to a chair with an apology for his inattention. "But you astonished me," Mr. Bentley ended. "I was just congratulating myself on having brought about a sale that would at least keep you from want, when you come in and declare it must be broken up."

"The Country Towns Company would never have bought the little farm only they believed the story that the spring contained a substance calculated to cure certain diseases," Ceilia explained. "You know that!" she added. "What then?" the lawyer asked. "How do you know anything about the waters on my father's farm? You have never seen it. You wouldn't know, anyway."

"No, but yesterday a gentleman, Dr. Esbey is his name, came into my little office to have a letter typed. He had hurt his hand. "What do you earn by your precious typewriting?" the lawyer inquired briskly. "Not much," Ceilia admitted. "Some weeks earn ten shillings; occasionally fifteen. "And frequently less?" The girl nodded. "Go on," Mr. Bentley ordered. "Dr. Esbey's relations live near the farm. He told them he had seen the springs. He said he never said the waters were medicinal. In fact they are not. Some journalist in search of copy put a paragraph in the papers. Dr. Anton had spent some weeks with his friends in the neighborhood. He is an early riser, and walked generally in the direction of Cousin Lucy's farm and drank from the well. That was really all."

"Well, even so. The conditions of sale are properly signed. You needn't worry. The Country Towns can't draw back. "But it isn't an honest sale. They bought under a misapprehension. "That's their lookout. "The girl looked distressed. Mr. Bentley had been a good friend to her dead father and to herself, and she disliked differing from him. A slight tinge of red crept into her white cheeks. "But, you know," she began. "I am a Catholic. I couldn't take the money. It would be as bad as stealing."

"God bless me! No! Not at all!" Mr. Bentley would have been justly shocked had any one impeached his honesty. "Dear me, no. "You must let the company know of the mistake. "Mr. Bentley's eye-glass slipped from its place again. "Indeed, no! My dear Ceilia, most certainly not. I really couldn't. It would not be at all professional. I'm not retained by the other side, thank goodness," he exclaimed. "And now let us end the matter. You must let me manage. Your father trusted me."

"And I, too," Ceilia broke in. "Chance had brought the lawyer and Frank Hunt together soon after the death of the latter's young wife. Both men were lonely, and the friendship begun in a certain club over a game of chess had grown and strengthened with the passing years. These years had brought the shrewd lawyer a large measure of success and the struggling artist the bare means of existence. When death came Mr. Hunt was glad to think that his daughter would have a friend in Mr. Bentley. "Well, then, trust me," the lawyer said.

But Ceilia shook her copper-colored head. "I can't," she protested. "I can't. Oh, forgive me, Mr. Bentley! I must act as my conscience bids me. "It all comes of being a Catholic. "Mr. Bentley ruminated when Ceilia had taken her departure. "Catholics aren't like other people. Hunt might have made something decent out of his painting if he hadn't been so scrupulous—not but some of the pictures in the Royal Academy are scandalous. Poor Hunt! The girl isn't like him. I suppose she takes after the mother. I fancy the mother angered her relatives when she married Hunt. He must have said as much. I shouldn't wonder but Ceilia will take some action herself. I won't. Oh, yes, Catholics are queer."

A few streets away from the one in which Ceilia Hunt had her modest office were the almost palatial headquarters of the Country Towns Company. Its President was a gentleman well known throughout the British Isles for his keen commercial knowledge, daring ventures and straightforwardness. It happened that he was in his own private room when Ceilia asked to see the Secretary of the company, and was curtly informed that the gentleman was engaged. "But I must see him," Ceilia protested. "My business is important. "The functionary in charge looked down from his superior attitude on the little, sure figure in its well-worn gray costume, and unconsciously noted the beauty of the earnest, gray eyes and firm lips. Later on the door-keeper remembered that he had noticed something familiar about the young lady. "Quite impossible," the man said jottily, and just then the Chairman came into the hall. "What is it, Brown?" Mr. Gilmour asked. "Ceilia answered: 'I wish to see the Secretary—or somebody connected with the company,' she said, hastily."

Mr. Gilmour smiled at her impetuosity. "I am the President. Can I help you?" "Oh, please." Mr. Gilmour ushered the visitor into his private room. "The company bought some land near Milford from me. I want it back. "What for?" Mr. Gilmour inquired; and Ceilia explained. "The gentleman commented, and then sighed: 'I wish there were more like you. But perhaps that wouldn't do. What is your name?' "Ceilia Hunt. "Hunt! Ceilia Hunt!" "Yes, do you know the land? You see, Dr. Anton—

"Oh, don't worry. We weren't buying on Dr. Anton's views, but on your own. What was your mother's name? Her maiden name?" "Anna Gilmour."

"Ah! I thought so. Poor Anna! I heard of her death. Child, I am your grandfather. My wife was named Ceilia. Your mother married a Catholic against my wishes. Don't you understand? What of your father?" "He is dead."

Ceilia in her astonishment sat down, and Mr. Gilmour noted the shabby clothes, the mended gloves and shoes. "I am a lonely old man for all my wealth, Ceilia. Will you come to me?" Mr. Gilmour asked almost humbly. "If I may be a Catholic," Ceilia replied. "Oh, if you will. Catholicity has taught you to be honest, evidently," Mr. Gilmour responded. "And instead of typing and starving, Ceilia Hunt now runs her grandfather's large household. Mr. Bentley sometimes remarks, 'And I don't mind saying that in her case honesty was the best policy.'—Carmelite Monthly.

GAVE TWELVE SONS. When the time comes to call the roll of those who have done distinguished service in the cause of liberty, keep a lookout for the name of Mrs. Catherine Isabelle O'Brien, of Lower Buckete road, four miles from Phoenix, Ariz., formerly of New York, formerly also of Oklahoma City and Russell, Okla. Mrs. O'Brien has contributed twelve sons to war service. Having done that much, you might think she had earned the right to sit back and rest and rock and blink and hope for the best. But Mrs. O'Brien isn't that sort of woman, even if she is seventy years old. She had a birthday just the other day. It was the loneliest one she ever had, and how do you think she celebrated it? By writing once again to the Red Cross authorities asking them if they couldn't manage to break one little string of red tape and allow her to go to France and nurse tubercular soldiers! They might stretch a point in her case, she thinks, although she has a little notion of her own over there, because she is an expert at caring for tubercular patients. Having lived a life of high romance these three score and twelve years, Mrs. O'Brien wants to crown that life with what she considers the most romantic activity—in the world—patriotic service.

Here is the list of Mrs. O'Brien's sons, original and adopted, according to their age: William H., 46, ship builder near New York; James O., 36, army, somewhere in France; Alex. T., 35, army, France; Robert F., 34, army, France; Jesse C., 29, marine camp, Washington, D. C.; Calvin P., 28, army, France; Charles E., 25, marines, somewhere in Europe; Joseph C., 24, army, in Europe; Scott A., 22, marines, in Europe; Thomas W., 19, marines, France.

Her daughter is Mrs. Elizabeth M. Mut of Chickasha, Okla., and her two adopted daughters are Mrs. Anna Roberts and Mrs. Ida Bleven, of McGee, Okla. If ever they all get together again, as Mrs. O'Brien hopes they will, it will be a great gathering. If it is going to be a tremendous disappointment to that old lady if she won't have some of people of war service to tell, too. People try to persuade her that she is serving through those dozen sons, but she can't see things that way. The only company she has to talk to most of the time in that Arizona dwelling is her old brigade dog, Dad, and Dad often looks lonesome, too.

NURSES ARE NEEDED.

Refusal of the more populous cities and towns to allow their nurses to go outside their own communities has created a serious problem for the Red Cross Department of Nursing. Chairman James L. Feiser, of the Lake Division, stated Saturday that "the need for nurses in smaller communities, particularly in the mining regions of Kentucky and Ohio, is nothing short of desperate." The Chairman also pointed out that a deplorable lack of nurses in the coal mining regions is causing the Federal administration to issue a deal of alarm, as a number of mines are seriously crippled due to the large number of influenza cases and subsequent pneumonia deaths.

The more populous communities which depend on the mining population for their coal should see the immediate necessity of giving up a few nurses to help the miners," he says. "We should help the nurses and their employers to realize that influenza work is a real war service. Nurses as well as graduates should report at once to their local Red Cross Chapter and should not leave their respective communities unless authorized to do so."

SHRINE FUND.

Of interest to the Catholic women of America is the announcement that September 8, the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the fund for the erection of a National Shrine on the campus of the Catholic University of America reached the sum of \$100,000. The University extends its thanks to all who have so generously contributed to honor Our Blessed Lady in the erection of this shrine.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN.

In the First New Hampshire regiment, 3,200 of the 7,500 men are Catholics.

STORY OF TWO HEROES.

Here is a story from the records of two famous Irish-American regiments in France. These two regiments, one formerly the old Ninth Massachusetts and the other the Fighting Sixty-ninth of New York, have been in almost every bad scrap that the American army has been in. This story does not come from official reports, writes John McHugh Stuart, staff correspondent International News Service, but it comes from the lips of two men, one a doctor in the Ninth and the other a chaplain in the Sixty-ninth, who saw what they relate.

Lieut. Simon Kelleher, of the Ninth, tells the story of his boys. He showed how the Irish boys of the regiment, the boys of Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, Cambridge and Charlestown, fought with that courage that held the fire of Bunker Hill until those Americans of an earlier day "saw the whites of their eyes." No man of the Ninth died say Lieut. Kelleher, without taking toll and more of enemy lives with him. The officer was not called upon for the supreme sacrifice, but he offered his life a thousand times on first aid dressing expeditions to the farthest outposts.

"There was a wounded man in an advanced traverse," he says. "I crawled slowly up to get him. I heard his labored breathing in the gas of the gas. And then I rounded the corner of the trench. There he sat, propped against the wall. His breath came in tearing gasps and with each one the blood gushed from his chest, for he had been shot through the lungs. He was a boy I had known all my life."

"They got you, Pack," I said, as I tried to help him. "They sure did, Sime," he replied. "Look here." "I followed the wave of the empty pistol he still held in his hand, and there stretched across the opposite parapet were six dead Germans, one for every shot in his gun. They had got him only when the sun had set. I stopped the bleeding as best I could and we got him back to an ambulance, but he died four hours later. I guess his life was well paid for."

"It was this same sharp raid of the Germans that produced one of the coolest bits of desperate courage I ever saw. One of our boys had been captured by three Germans and he was being led off as they retreated, one on either side of him and one behind. The three Germans ducked. I thought at first our boy had. But, no; he had reached into his hip pocket. He dropped a hand grenade directly at his own feet and those of his captors—and the three Germans were killed."

"I got there quickly that afternoon to where he lay. He smiled up at me. Yes, he smiled, though his arm and half his side had been blown off."

"God! boy," I said, horrified, "why did you do that?" "Saw me get 'em, did you, Doc?" he answered.

"Yes, but—I didn't know what to say as I tried to dress that frightful wound."

"Well, doctor," he said, gravely, "I'd been to communion this morning and I guess I was ready to die. But I wasn't ready to go to Germany. They searched me for grenades when they got me, the three of them, and they took those out of my bag and out of my side pocket. But I always carry one tucked into my pants when I go out there, just in case of—well, anything. When I saw them, the three Germans, I ducked. It came through my mind a lot quicker than I can tell it that three dead Germans and one dead American was a lot more on our side of the score than three live Germans and an American as good as dead in Berlin. So, I let her go."

"He tried to raise his head and look around. "Never mind, boy, you got them all, I assured him. "Any—any chance for me, doc?" he said.

"I didn't answer, and he knew. His remaining hand crept beneath his blood-soaked tunic, gripped something tight, and stayed there. After a moment he spoke again. "Doc," he said, "you know all the boys around our square. I wish they could know I was game." "And, doc," his voice was weaker, "will you—will you tell my mother I had—I had this when—I went."

"Slowly his hand came out; slowly it opened; that boy's hand strangely old and worn with the bloodstains and grime. Slowly it opened and there in the blackened palm glinted a tiny, bright silver crucifix. He was dead."

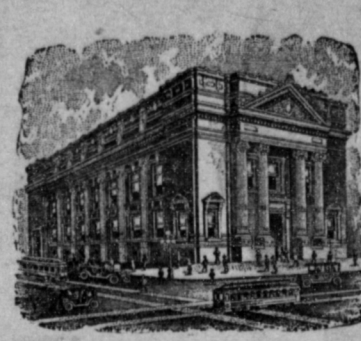
DEVISED BY KNIGHTS.

Because they have been scattered throughout the various regiments of the French army men of the American Ambulance Service have been "out of luck" in the past when it came to getting any of the benefits from the various auxiliary organizations. There are several thousand of these ambulance men, many of whom were members of college units, with the French, and a scheme has been devised by the Knights of Columbus to get supplies to them. It was impossible to send a Knights of Columbus secretary to each of the units, for there are only about ten men in each of them, but Col. Percy Jones, their commander, has appointed some of his foray as "acting secretaries," and to them are sent bundles of cigarettes, chocolate, athletic material and stationery from the Knights of Columbus headquarters on the first of every month.

SCARCELY A SUCCESS.

The British House of Commons adopted a resolution last week in favor of women sitting in Parliament. Well, Washington has had a Congresswoman from Montana for the past two years. The experiment can scarcely be said to have been a success. Miss Rankin allowed her sentimentality to lead her astray on the war issue, and in that way she lost national prestige. She lost the Republican nomination for United States Senator a few weeks ago, largely because of her war record. She is now running as an independent. We believe that Congress has seen the last woman legislator for some time. Miss Rankin represented the era of ultra pacifism. We are now beyond that.

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President Woodrow Wilson

Convincing Reasons Why You Should Vote the DEMOCRATIC TICKET THIS YEAR

In a strong letter to Peter J. Campbell, the local labor leader, Secretary W. B. Wilson, of the Department of Labor, tells of what Congressman Swagar Sherley has done for the cause of the wage-earner:

"Mr. Peter J. Campbell, Louisville, Ky.:

"My Dear Mr. Campbell: Referring to the conferences I had with you on September 21 and 23, in which I urged the withdrawal of Mr. Gorman as a candidate for Congress, and the support of Mr. Sherley for that position, in accordance with my promise at that time I am writing you, stating the substance of the reasons which I then assigned as the basis of my request.

"I have not always agreed with Mr. Sherley on matters affecting labor, but it is only fair to say that whenever there was a disagreement it was open and above board, without any attempt to camouflage his position for the sake of securing votes.

"It must also be said to his credit that he supported nearly all of the important legislation that labor was interested in, such as the creation of the Department of Labor, the eight-hour law of 1912, applying to contractors and subcontractors, and of 1913, applying to dredgers, the Bureau of Mines, the Beehr Convict Labor Bill and more important than any of them, the Clayton Anti-Injunction Bill.

"For the first four and one-half years after the creation of the Department of Labor, it did not have all the funds that were necessary for the proper conduct of its business. When Mr. Sherley became chairman of the Committee on Appropriations he realized the importance of labor in producing material to supply our armies, and as a result principally of his judgment and tact in the committee the department is now in a position financially where it can promote the just claims of labor as it never has been able to do before.

"We have been able to create the National War Labor Board for the adjustment of labor disputes; extend our conciliation service; build up an employment service; form a woman's bureau to look after the interest of women in war work; take care of training and dilution

to meet war emergencies, and establishing a working conditions service to see that the labor standards are maintained, at least until war necessities compel all of our people to reduce their standards of living.

"These services have been made possible because of the action of the Committee on Appropriations under Mr. Sherley's chairmanship.

"It is not for these reasons only, however, that I urge you to support his candidacy.

"The all-important question confronting us to which all other questions must for the time being subordinate themselves is the winning of the war.

"For a great many years Mr. Sherley has been a member of the Appropriations Committee and of the sub-Committee on Fortifications, of which for the past seven years he has been chairman. On the resignation of Mr. Fitzgerald he became chairman of the Appropriations Committee. His long experience in dealing with appropriations for military purposes, coupled with his keen intelligence which everybody recognizes, makes him the best informed man in Congress concerning the military needs of the government. His services in that connection for military reasons alone are invaluable.

"It would seriously impair the conduct of the war if for any reason Mr. Sherley should fail of re-election.

"I feel that at this time everything should be subordinated to the great purpose of keeping in Congress the man whose knowledge and judgment best qualify him to handle the military and civil appropriations necessary for the conduct of the war, and that man beyond all question is Swagar Sherley. Sincerely yours,

"W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor."



Swagar Sherley

Secretary of the Treasury Wm. G. McAdoo emphasizes how important it is to the government for Congressman Swagar Sherley to be re-elected:

Hon. Swagar Sherley, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

I need scarcely assure you of my hope that you may be re-elected to Congress. Your long experience in the House; your knowledge of the affairs of the government growing out of your extended membership on the Appropriations Committee; the responsible duties you are now performing as chairman of that great committee, and, above all, your strong and constant

support of the President, make it essentially in the national interest that you should be continued in public life.

In this time of war, when the colossal financial operations of the Treasury are so much affected by the Appropriations Committee of the House and Senate, I feel that it would be nothing less than a public misfortune if the country should be deprived of the services of a man of your experience, training and signal ability.

WM. G. McADOO.

Prominent United States Senators pay high tribute to Gov. Stanley. Recent utterances on the floor of the Senate

**Senator John Sharp Williams,
of Mississippi**

"I served with Owsley Stanley in the House of Representatives for eight years. I know him to be the soul of honor. I know him to be absolutely uncorrupt and incorruptible. I know him to be unimpeachable, a gentleman of gentleman; standing upon his own shoe soles at all times, with the courage of a gentleman and the truthfulness and integrity of a gentleman."

**Senator Morris Sheppard,
of Texas**

"I served in the National House of Representatives with Governor Stanley for ten years. I had opportunity to observe him closely and to know him well. He soon acquired a position of commanding influence in Congress. He was universally recognized as one of the ablest and most eloquent men in the Federal Legislature.

"He had a grasp of the vital facts of history which has rarely been equaled. He had a faculty of expression which made him an invaluable champion of his party in any forum. Whenever he rose to speak, he was accorded the most earnest attention. In various national campaigns he was invited to the stump in the different sections of the nation and always delivered an effective and brilliant presentation of his party's cause."

"When the Democratic party was restored to power in the House in 1910, he was selected to conduct one of the principal investigations of the rapacious record of the trusts. Under his guidance facts were developed which aided materially in bringing about the complete triumph of Democracy in 1912 and in serving as a basis for the notable anti-trust legislation of the Wilson Administration.

"With Stanley in the Senate the people of Kentucky will be represented by a man superbly

qualified, a man who in experience, ability, eloquence and fidelity would be without a superior in that great assembly."

**Senator Joe T. Robinson,
of Arkansas**

"Governor Stanley's experience in public life eminently qualify him for service in the United States Senate. I served for many years in the House of Representatives with Governor Stanley and regard him as able and sincerely devoted to the public interest. Moreover, it is desirable that control of the Senate organization be retained in the Administration forces, in order to avoid the misunderstanding in foreign circles which would arise should the control of the Senate now be vested in the party of opposition to the President.

"I express the hope that Governor Stanley may be elected to the Senate by a safe majority."

**Senator Peter G. Gerry,
of Rhode Island**

"I want to say a word in behalf of the candidacy of Governor Stanley, who is seeking election to the United States Senate.

"I served with him in the House of Representatives and know of his ability, unusual energy, eloquence and forceful Democracy. His record as a public man is well known for its strong advocacy of progressive ideas.

"Throughout his entire career, he has shown himself a true friend of labor and labor legislation and for all measures that stood for the amelioration of the conditions of the working men.

"If elected, the State of Kentucky would have a representative in the Upper House whom they know would aggressively represent what he believed to be sound Democratic principles and one who would be a virile supporter of the President and the Administration."



Gov. A. O. Stanley

Without regard to party affiliation a great majority of the Louisville bar gives ringing indorsement to the candidacy of Judge Thomas R. Gordon for the Court of Appeals:

The candidacy of Judge Gordon for the Court of Appeals supplies the occasion for a word of approval from members of the Louisville Bar. Lawyers who come in daily contact with him are of necessity in the best position to know and speak of his record and character. Unflinching devotion to the best interests of the public would be a fair and correct estimate of his work.

For more than fifteen years Judge Gordon has been a member of the Jefferson Circuit Court. During this long period

of service, he has always exhibited the highest traits of a judge: sterling honesty, genuine ability, and the truest patriotism. No litigant or lawyer ever left his courtroom, winner or loser, that did not have reason to feel that the scales had been held true. The oath taken by Judge Gordon—"To administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and to the rich"—has been faithfully kept.

The Court of Appeals is the Supreme Court of the State. Its announcements of law and rights are equal. To meet the requirements of such a place calls for the best talent, and the most extensive training, and not the least of the necessary

qualifications is experience on the bench. Judge Gordon would bring to our court of last resort not only learning in the law, but the practical wisdom acquired from years of service as a judge. Skill in deciding cases, separating the true from the false, and the right from the wrong, is a labor in which experience plays a big part.

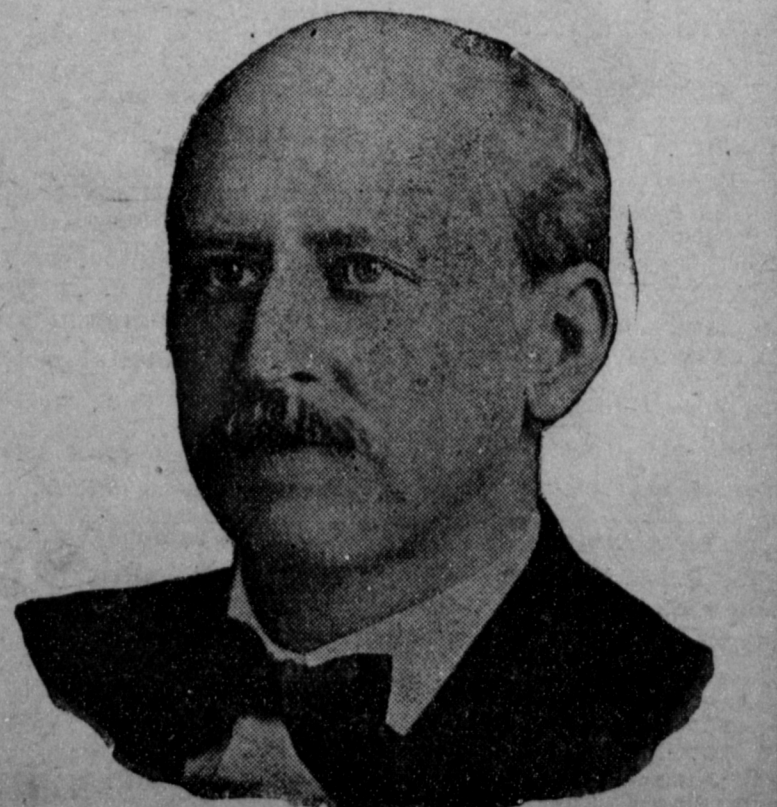
The undersigned lawyers in practice here, without regard to partisan political lines, offer their active support, and bear willing and earnest testimony to the claim made for Judge Gordon to the favorable consideration of all those who are soon to select an Appellate Judge.

Fred Porcht
Walter E. Huffaker
Charles W. Morris
J. M. Huffaker
Lorraine Mix
William Mix
Edward Bloomfield
David Housah
Ben S. Washer
E. J. McDermott
Matt O'Doherty
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Wm. P. McDonough
Laura Lee Wheeler
Pendleton Beckley
Geo. L. Everbach
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Clarence Dallam
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A. Scott Bullitt
Chas. G. Wheeler
E. L. Marshall
Ernest McPherson
Muir Weislinger
Frank Dacher
James Gamett
A. C. Van Winkle
Henry Tilford
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George K. Delfler
Goodloe O'Neal
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Andrew M. Sea, Jr.
Henry Pirnie
H. H. Nettleton
Edward C. Klemm
John Irick
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Beckham Overstreet
Garner Clark
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Wm. A. Perry
Wm. T. McNally
Lawrence S. Leopold
J. D. O'Leary
Thomas Walsh
W. F. Godfrey
H. H. Goeke
E. K. Pennsbaker
Frank A. Douglas



Judge Thos. R. Gordon